Ega language

Ega, also known as **Egwa** and **Diés**, is a West African language spoken in south-central <u>Ivory Coast</u>. It is of uncertain affiliation and has variously been classified as <u>Kwa</u> or an independent branch of Niger-Congo.

Ega has the full <u>noun class</u> system for which the <u>Bantu languages</u> are known.

Contents
Demographics
Classification
Phonology
References

				_	_
Ոբ	m	nσ	ra	nŀ	iics

Ega is spoken in 21 villages near Gly in Diés Canton, <u>Gôh-Djiboua</u> <u>District</u>, <u>Ivory Coast</u> (Bole-Richard 1983: 359). [3] Some villages are Broudougou, Gly, Dairo, Didizo, and Douzaroko. [4]

Ega						
Native to	Ivory Coast					
Region	near Gly or Gli, Sud-Bandama region					
Native speakers	2,500 (2001) ^[1]					
Language	Niger-Congo					
family	Atlantic– Congo					
	■ Kwa?					
	■ Ega					
Language codes						
ISO 639-3	ega					
Glottolog	egaa1242 (htt					
	p://glottolog.o					
	rg/resource/lan					
	guoid/id/egaa12 42) ^[2]					

The Ega people are increasing in number, though some are shifting to $\underline{\text{Dida}}$ through intermarriage.

Classification

Ega is possibly a divergent <u>Western Kwa language</u> within the <u>Niger-Congo</u> language family spoken in <u>Ivory Coast</u>. It does not appear to belong to any of the traditional branches of Niger-Congo. Though traditionally assumed to be one of the <u>Kwa languages</u>, <u>Roger Blench</u> (2004) conservatively classified it as a separate branch of the <u>Atlantic-Congo</u> family, pending a demonstration that it is actually related to the Kwa or <u>Volta-Niger languages</u>. However, Blench (2017) classified Ega as a fully <u>Western Kwa language</u> that has borrowied from Kru, Gur, and Mande.^[4]

Phonology

Ega has twenty-seven consonants. Its stops have a three-way contrast between voiceless, voiced, and implosive.

Consonant phonemes^[5]

		Labial	Abreeles	Dorsal		
		Labial	Alveolar	front	plain	labial
Nasal		<u>m</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>ŋ</u>	
Plosive/ Affricate	implosive	<u>đ</u>	₫	<u>f</u>	₫	д́р
	voiced	<u>b</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>t</u>	g	gb
	voiceless	<u>p</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>k</u>	<u>kp</u>
Fricative	voiced	<u>v</u>	Z			
	voiceless	<u>f</u>	<u>s</u>		<u>x</u>	
Approximant			Ī	į		w

There are nine vowels, with ATR contrast: $/\frac{1}{2}$, $/\frac{1}{2}$,

There are three tones: high, mid, and low.

References

- 1. Ega (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/ega/) at Ethnologue (18th ed., 2015)
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Ega" (http://glottolog. org/resource/languoid/id/egaa1242). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- 3. Bole-Richard, R. 1983a. Ega. In: *Atlas des langues Kwa de Côte d'ivoire*, Vol 1. ed. G. Herault. 359-401. Abidjan: ILA.
- 4. Blench, Roger. 2017. The Ega language of Cote d'Ivoire: how can it be classified? (https://www.academia.edu/33800011/The_Ega_language_of_Cote_dIvoire_how_can_it_be_classified)
- 5. Connell, Bruce and Ahoua, Firmin and Gibbon, Dafydd. 2002. Illustrations of the IPA: Ega. Journal of the International Phonetic Association 32. 99–104. Cambridge University Press.
- Blench, Roger. 2004. The Ega Language of Côte d'Ivoire: Etymologies and Implications for Classification (http://www.rogerblench.info/Language/Niger-Congo/Kwa/Ega%20data.pdf).

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ega language&oldid=961205611"

This page was last edited on 7 June 2020, at 05:34 (UTC).

Text is available under the <u>Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License</u>; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the <u>Terms of Use</u> and <u>Privacy Policy</u>. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the <u>Wikimedia</u> Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.